

TIME TABLE.

by Station Master J. S. Arm-
strong, showing the time of all trains in the city:

ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
To Savannah..... 6:00 am
To Macon..... 2:45 pm
To Savannah..... 4:45 pm
To Macon..... 4:45 pm
To Savannah..... 4:45 pm

EST POINT RAILROAD.
To Atlanta..... 7:30 am
To Macon..... 1:20 pm
To Rome..... 3:40 pm
To Atlanta..... 4:45 pm
To Rome..... 4:45 pm
To Chattanooga..... 11:00 pm

RAILROAD.
To Atlanta..... 8:00 am
To Macon..... 9:30 am
To Atlanta..... 1:25 pm
To Atlanta..... 2:45 pm
To Chattanooga..... 4:45 pm
To Atlanta..... 8:15 pm

DANVILLE RAILROAD.
To Charlotte..... 7:40 am
To Gainesville..... 4:00 pm
To Charlotte..... 4:45 pm

CIVIC RAILWAY.
To Birmingham..... 8:05 am
To Birmingham..... 4:30 pm

ALABAMA & GEORGIA R. R.
Day Express North, E.
West No 14 12:15 pm
Night Express North, E.
West No 14 12:15 pm
Canton Ball, South for
Florida No. 11 6:00 am
Fast Express South for
Florida No. 13 6:00 am
New York Line, North N.
Y. Phil. etc No 16 4:23 pm
are daily. All other trains

EE, VIRGINIA AND
RAILROAD.
in Georgia.
SHORT LINE.
ATLANTA.

ATLANTA TO MACON

ATLANTA AND
ROUTE.

NOOGA AND THE WEST.
THE SOUTHEAST.

Atlanta to Chattanooga

AND SOUTH

Atlanta Southern Railway and
Railway Division. Nash-
ville, Atlanta, Chattanooga, and
Nashville.

Atlanta Sleeping Cars daily

ATL AND FLORIDA
Railway, without delay.

and departs from Short

Street.

NE RAILING

ON THE LINE BETWEEN

CKSONVILLE, FLA.,

without extra fares

for each passenger on a basis

that all trains are run

Ward.

press Fast mail

No. 11. N.Y. & P's
No. 15.

10 pm 8:45 pm

10 pm 9:45 am

4:45 pm 10:45 am

10 pm 11:45 am

12:30 pm

1:30 pm

2:30 pm

3:30 pm

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12:30 am

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2:30 am

3:30 am

THE CONSTITUTION.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

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CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS, OBLIGED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

ADDRESSES ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TO

THE CONSTITUTION,
ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 16, 1886.

Indications for Atlanta and Georgia: Stationary temperature, fair weather, followed by light local rains on the coast. South Atlantic and East Gulf States: Southerly winds; stationary temperature; fair weather except occasional local rains on coast.

THE port authorities of Mobile are divided on the question of licensing gambling houses. Several arrests have been made of parties known to have been engaged in such business.

LOUISE MICHEL, the French female incendiary, is now mobbed every time she attempts to speak in public. This has led her to the conclusion that it is a good time for her to lecture in America.

REPRESENTATIVE HAHN, of Louisiana, who died in Washington yesterday, while not much known to the American public was a man of mark in his own state. He was at one time governor of Louisiana.

THE Rogerses continue to shed light upon the original distribution of the Pan-Electric stock. It was divided out with remarkable prodigality, the return in most cases being the indorsement of the prominent benefactors.

THE sinking of the Oregon, and the schooner with which it is said to have come in collision, seems to have been the result of official carelessness. While the passengers and crew of the Oregon were saved, all on board the schooner were lost.

The approach of St. Patrick's day in Ireland intensifies the feeling between the nationalists and the orangemen. In view of the importance of good conduct just now, Mr. Parnell has advised the nationalists to make no displays on that day, but to leave all the noisy demonstrations to the orangemen.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER TRENHOLM, of South Carolina, is booked for promotion to the office of comptroller of the currency. This honor is due to the speech made by Mr. Trenholm before the commercial convention which met in this city last year, and which was commented upon at the time as the best anti-silver speech delivered before that body.

The Good Old Times.

When our fathers and grandfathers suffered their dyspepsia to get the upper hand, they have a great deal to say about the good old times. The reminiscences of these venerable citizens are interesting, but they are altogether too rose-colored.

If we go back about sixty years or so, to a period within the memory of many now living, it will be found that the manners and morals then in vogue were infinitely worse than those of the present day. In the United States, as well as in England, the higher circles of society have always been more or less affected by the examples set by British royalty and nobility. We see too much of this in our own day and generation. Sixty years ago it was worse. The man who was called "the first gentleman in Europe" occupied the English throne. George the Fourth was nothing more nor less than a royal hog. Thackery, Greville, and later writers have told us how he lived and misbehaved himself. It is on record that George celebrated his wedding night by getting beastly drunk. He robbed his bride of her bracelets and gave them to another woman. From the cradle to the grave he continued an unblushing liar, swamped in debt, and nearly always drunk. In his family relations he was ungrateful, brutal and treacherous. When he fell out with Lord Mansfield on account of a speech, he told the Archbishop of Canterbury to go to his lordship, and tell him he lied, and to kick him in the king's name. The nobles imitated their king. When Lord Lansdale was halted by an officer for driving too fast he said: "You rascal, do you know I am a peer?" The officer replied, "I don't know you are a peer, but I know you are a scoundrel!" Of course a duel was the result. Even the preachers caught the infection, and we are told of one who in a funeral discourse said that the deceased "was lately a great and good duchess on earth, and is now a great and good duchess in heaven."

This will do for a glimpse of the good old times in England. American society did not escape the consequences of such bad examples. It is only necessary to glance over some of the forgotten books of travels written fifty or sixty years ago by such writers as Mrs. Trollope to see that ignorance, immorality and bad taste prevailed to an alarming extent in this country, in circles where something might have been expected.

Perhaps this is going as far as it is necessary to go. If it does not convince our young readers that they are fully as good as the people of the old school they will do well to read some of the histories and memoirs of the first half of the century. A very little research will satisfy them that modern society is really on the up grade.

The Duty of the Government.

As we have shown, there are two sides to the anti-Chinese agitation in this country, and one of the sides is worthy of very serious consideration to those who now have charge of the United States government. The president appears to regard the whole matter lightly—as a sort of "local issue." Whether he understands or appreciates the serious nature of the question with which his administration will have to deal, we do not pretend to know or judge, but his comments on the matter show very plainly that he has been badly advised, to say the least. The Chinese question is one with which the United States government is most intimately concerned—not on account of the Chinese themselves, though it may be churlish to say it—but on account of our own people in China, who bear precisely the same relations

to the Chinese that the Chinese bear to the inhabitants of this country, native-born and naturalized.

Though the president cannot recall his message, he can, at least, in the interests of humanity, not less than in the interest of American citizens who expect the Chinese government to protect them in the enjoyment of their lives, liberty and property, place before congress the question as it exists. He can do more than this: he can bring the machinery of government to bear, and, by protecting the Chinamen on these shores, indirectly protect our own people who are living in China. This is his duty, and it is to be hoped he will be equal to the emergency when it comes hereafter.

All other considerations failing—leaving the question of humanity entirely out of sight—on the Chinese bind us to protect the unfeeling Chinese who have sought our shores. That the American people, even on the Pacific slope, have not altogether lost their heads is shown by the following from the San Francisco Argonaut:

We wonder if it ever occurred to those German, Irish and other foreign-born gentlemen who have honored our coast by making it their residence, or to those native-born citizens who are engaged in driving the Chinese from their homes and occupations, in violation of law and these empire there are some fifteen or twenty thousand English, German, American and other foreigners residing and engaged in business and commercial occupations; that these residents are claiming and receiving from this people the protection of their laws and the privilege of engaging in their industries; that at this merchant and trading class is added to China, that these foreign citizens who have not adapted themselves in manners, customs and habits of life to the peculiarities of the Chinese people; that they send their earnings out of the country, and are in all respects an alien people; that in religion and civilization they preserve their own modes of thought; that they visit the Chinese empire, return, and pursue their occupations with a spirit of interest and a desire that they have no intention of becoming permanent residents—in a word, that these white people are in all respects doing in China just what the Chinese are doing here and that it would just be lawful and just as humane if Chinese mobs should drive them away, and take from them their acquisitions, under threats to their lives and destruction to their property.

This is pointed because it is true. If the government of the United States expects China to protect the interests of its citizens in China, then the government must protect the interests of Chinamen in this country, as, under treaty stipulations, it is bound to do. If the Chinese outrages in the west are to continue, we may expect to hear of some horrible reprisals; but they will not be more horrible than the Rock Springs and Seattle massacres.

Farms Increasing in Number.

Several recent writers would have us believe that the country is threatened with landlordism—English landlordism at that; but Mr. Henry Strong, who has resided in Chicago forty years, shows in the course of an article in the North American Review for March that there are no grounds for such statements. The evils of landlordism are admitted on all hands, but fortunately no section of the country is drifting into that kind of trouble.

Mr. Strong shows by successive censuses that small estates are not in the course of consolidation into large estates. We reproduce the figures:

Year	No. farms	No. farms	No. farms
1880	196,000	216,000	231,000
New York	143,000	202,000	255,000
Illinoi	61,000	116,000	183,000
Arkansas	32,000	32,000	37,000
Texas	42,000	61,000	174,000
Georgia	62,000	69,100	135,000

Nor is this all. The same enumerations show the number of acres in the average farm of the last three decades, as follows:

1860	1870	1880
Acres	Acres	Acres
106	105	99
109	109	97
99	93	180
346	222	188
430	328	188
153	134	124
146	128	124
590	301	308

The truth is there are comparatively few farms in the country of 1,000 acres or over. There are only 649 out of 255,000 in Illinois; in Michigan there are 84, and in Kansas only 235. Only three companies have made considerable purchases of land in Texas, and all their capital does not equal the value of the smallest county in Iowa. Landlordism is still a bugbear, at least in the northwest; and in the south and southwest the number of farms is annually increasing.

Mr. Strong says that landlordism in the northwest is impossible because capital is not cheap enough. To make money farming one must live on his farm, no matter where it is located. The tendency in that section is altogether towards independent ownership. The process is first the farm laborer, then the tenant, and lastly the owner. The land-owner in this country is the ideal citizen, the hope and bulwark of the republic. He is very numerous, and the indications are that the number of land-owners will annually increase, and that landlordism will never become a permanent or prominent feature in this country.

LOED EDMUND is probably by this time amazed as well as indignant that Brear Blaine should have given a history of his career in "Twenty Years in Congress."

THE Bourbon republican organs have no doubt discovered that it is a very easy matter to demolish the argument of a great statesman when the statesman is wrong.

For a man with a cool head and a strong mind command us to David B. Hill.

You can accomplish wonders by forcing the education of your boys. De Quincey read "Great and, fifteen years later was a slave to opium. Edward Everett was as mature at fourteen as forty, and as cold-blooded as Heinrich Heinecke mastered the Bible at two years, learned two foreign languages by the time he was three, studied church history at four, and died of premature senility before he was five. These examples are not encouraging. On the other hand many men scarcely looked into a book until they were in their teens. They acquired the stock of physical strength needed for long lives of intellectual work.

THREE little children having read in the New York World that the United States need not account for a battle between two prominent citizens, Edith Hughes, of the Journal, was insulted by Harry Richmond, a saloon keeper. Both filled up with beer and sent abusive messages to each other. Arming himself with a revolver, Hughes entered Richmond's saloon and was at once confronted by the belligerent proprietor. Hughes at once drew his pistol, but having never had one in his

hand before he blazed away before he could take aim, and the result was the ball just grazed Richmond's ear and the powder terribly burned his face. Before Hughes could be stopped, now he had his blood up, he took a careful aim with the next shot and sent it crashing through the ceiling. By this time the police and surrounding friends of both parties stopped the fight and disarmed the combatants, but not without breaking a finger for Richmond and dislocating Hughes's wrist. On account of the standing of the parties interested in the Chinese question as it exists, he can do more than this: he can bring the machinery of government to bear, and, by protecting the Chinamen on these shores, indirectly protect our own people who are living in China. This is his duty, and it is to be hoped he will be equal to the emergency when it comes hereafter.

Though the president cannot recall his message, he can, at least, in the interests of humanity, not less than in the interest of American citizens who expect the Chinese government to protect them in the enjoyment of their lives, liberty and property, place before congress the question as it exists. He can do more than this: he can bring the machinery of government to bear, and, by protecting the Chinamen on these shores, indirectly protect our own people who are living in China. This is his duty, and it is to be hoped he will be equal to the emergency when it comes hereafter.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Time Card prepared by Station Master J. S. Armstrong, of the Union Passenger Depot, showing the arrival and departure of all trains in the city.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
From Atlanta 7:22 am	To Savannah 6:00 am
" " 8:00 am	" Macon 2:45 pm
" " 12:40 pm	" To Savannah 6:50 pm
" " 9:25 pm	" To "N'v'le 4:30 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD	
From Chattooga 5:53 am	
" " 10:05 am	To Chattanooga 7:50 am
" " 11:05 am	" Atlanta 3:40 pm
" " 2:25 pm	" To Marietta 4:45 pm
" " 6:27 pm	" To Chattanooga 5:53 pm
" " 9:25 pm	" To Chattanooga 11:00 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD	
From Atlanta 7:22 am	
" " 8:00 am	To Chattanooga 7:50 am
" " 10:05 am	" To Macon 2:45 pm
" " 12:40 pm	" To Akron 4:25 pm
" " 4:30 pm	" To Mo'g' 7:50 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD	
From Atlanta 6:45 am	
" " 7:50 am	To Augusta 8:00 am
" " 10:05 am	" To Decatur 9:25 am
" " 12:40 pm	" To Atlanta 2:45 pm
" " 4:30 pm	" To Covington 5:50 pm
" " 9:25 pm	" To Augusta 8:15 pm

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD	
From Galtin 7:28 am	
" " 8:25 am	To Charlottesville 7:00 am
" " 10:05 am	" To Galtin 1:00 pm
" " 12:40 pm	" To Charlottesville 4:45 pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY	
From Birg' m ² 7:20 am	
" Birg' m ² 4:00 pm	To Birg' m ² 8:00 am
" Birg' m ² 8:00 pm	" To Mo'g' 7:50 pm
" Birg' m ² 9:25 pm	" To Mo'g' 7:50 pm

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA & GEORGIA RAILROAD	
From South 10:05 am	
" " 11:05 am	To North 12:15 pm
" " 12:40 pm	" To West 12:00 pm
" " 4:30 pm	" To North 13:00 pm
" " 9:25 pm	" To West 13:00 pm

NEW YORK & L. I. RAILROAD	
From New York 11:45 am	
" " 12:40 pm	To New York 1:00 pm
" " 4:30 pm	" To New York 1:00 pm
" " 9:25 pm	" To New York 1:00 pm

NEW YORK & L. I. RAILROAD	
From New York 11:45 am	
" " 12:40 pm	To New York 1:00 pm
" " 4:30 pm	" To New York 1:00 pm
" " 9:25 pm	" To New York 1:00 pm

NEW YORK & L. I. RAILROAD	
From New York 11:45 am	
" " 12:40 pm	To New York 1:00 pm
" " 4:30 pm	" To New York 1:00 pm
" " 9:25 pm	" To New York 1:00 pm

NEW YORK & L. I. RAILROAD	
From New York 11:45 am	
" " 12:40 pm	To New York 1:00 pm
" " 4:30 pm	" To New York 1:00 pm
" " 9:25 pm	" To New York 1:00 pm

NEW YORK & L. I. RAILROAD	
From New York 11:45 am	
" " 12:40 pm	To New York 1:00 pm
" " 4:30 pm	" To New York 1:00 pm
" " 9:25 pm	" To New York 1:00 pm

NEW YORK & L. I. RAILROAD	
From New York 11:45 am	
" " 12:40 pm	To New York 1:00 pm
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THE CONSTITUTION.

EVENTS FOR TO-DAY, MARCH 16.

METINGS—
WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION MEETS
AT 10 A. M.
PHYSICIANS MEET AT 9 A. M. AT THE Y. M.
C. A. ROOMS.
GEORGIA LODGE OF MASON'S MEET IN MA-
SONIC HALL AT 7 P. M.
MEETING OF THE LADIES OF TRINITY
CHURCH AT 4 P. M.
ENTERTAINMENTS—
LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT
AT MR. M. C. KISER'S,
CHAR. C. MAUBURN, IN "THE WAGES OF
SIN," AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

THROUGH THE CITY.

Pencil Paragraphs Caught on the Fly by the
Constitution Reporters.

GONE TO GALESVILLE.—Mr. W. J. Fletcher
has shipped a big lot of family disturbance
to Galesville and went up last evening to ar-
range his bar.

ADJOURNED.—Judge Van Epps has adjourned
the city court for one week, the attorney
having cases in the supreme, superior and De-
Kalb county courts unable to attend.

BURIED SUNDAY.—Monroe Weems, Dr. W.
P. Nicholson's driver, who died Saturday
night, was buried Sunday afternoon in West-
view cemetery. Monroe was a faithful and
pious negro.

AN UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE.—Yesterday a
key to J. R. McCalla's place was frightened
by a dog and flew to alight in the top of a
tree, where the lowl got fastened in the bark
and stayed there until one of the boys climbed
the tree and brought it down.

THE CRIMINAL DOCKET.—The superior
court will take up the criminal docket the
first Monday in April. The session will con-
tinue about four weeks and the entire dockets
will be cleared up. The docket is full now,
but it will be clear when court adjourns.

TO MEET TODAY.—At the Woman's home,
147 Marietta street, the ladies of the woman's
Christian association will hold a meeting. The
ladies have some important work to dispose of,
and it is desired that all who have an interest
in the work attend. The home is in excellent
hands, and much good is being accomplished.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—The superior court is
engaged hearing the case of A. W. Fickett vs.
the city of Atlanta. Mr. Fickett, of 1020
Dixie 312 Luckie street, and claims that his
lot was damaged to the amount of \$1,000 by
the street force fixing the street so as to cause
the lot to be overflowed with water. The case
was not concluded yesterday.

UNITED STATES COURT.—Judge McWay yester-
day had a twist with the moonshiners. N.
L. Kelly, Forsyth county, pled guilty to re-
moving sentence suspended. B. F. West, Gil-
mer county, working one month Campbell
county jail; J. J. Reese distilling and working,
two months and \$100; the bond of W. L. Porch,
Murray county, was forfeited.

PLACING BONDS.—Treasurer Hardeman
placed a large number of Georgia's new bonds
yesterday at the request of Fred Wolfe, the
purchaser of the entire issue. John J. Cohen,
of Augusta, gets \$53,000; W. G. Solomons, of
Macon, \$15,000, and an Atlanta capitalist takes
\$40,000. Henry Blum, of Savannah, got \$131,
000 registered bonds in exchange for the coupon
bonds.

TO BE BURNED TODAY.—The remains of Dr.
J. J. Caldwell, whose death was noted in yes-
terday's Constitution, will be burned in
a public casket this morning at ten o'clock.
The physicians of the city will hold a meeting
at the Young Men's Library this morning at
nine o'clock, and will attend the funeral ser-
vices in a body. Dr. Caldwell was one of the
most learned physicians in the state.

OUT FOR PRACTICE.—Captain Millege had
the Governor's Horse Guard out for practice
yesterday afternoon. The company passed a
portion of the evening in a sabre exercise at its
drill ground on Pryor street, and then marched
through several of the principal streets of the
city, attracting much attention. The company is
perfecting itself in cavalry drill so as to be
able to make a creditable showing at the Chat-
ham centennial.

THE FESTIVAL TONIGHT.—The musical and
literary festival this evening at the residence of
Mr. M. C. Kiser, on Peachtree street, given
under the auspices of the Ladies Benevolent
Society, will be one of the most enjoyable entertainments of the
season. Proceeds go to the poor. Mr. Kiser
will give a warm and hearty welcome to all.
Some of the best musical and literary talent of
the city will be in the programme.

SHE IS STILL HERE.—Mrs. Barton, the wife
of the convict, is still in Atlanta, and is doing
all she can to secure her husband's release.
Mrs. Barton was too sick to do anything yes-
terday except visit the convict camp to see her
husband. Her nervous system has given
way, and she is now something
is not done soon to relieve her great
anxiety, she will be either a raving maniac or
a dead woman. The petition for the pardon
of her husband will be started this morning

THE STATE FAIR.—The state fair sub-com-
mittee, consisting of Mr. W. H. Thompson and
two others for the grounds, one on the belt
railroad and one on the Air Line, near Peach-
tree street. Three other places are to be inspec-
ted. One is three miles out on the Georgia rail-
road, one is on the East Tennessee, near Cole's
nursery, and one is near East Point. On next
Monday the executive committee of the Georgia
agricultural society will meet with the
fair committee at 3 o'clock in the chamber of
commerce.

A TEST CASE.—R. C. Jelks, E. D. McDonald,
James Osler, J. M. Miller, Mark Johnson,
Johnson Thompson, H. V. Barnes, John
Neal & Co., W. Bachelor and J. J. Falvey, all
well known business men, will appear in
court this morning to answer the charge
of obstructing the sidewalks. These
gentlemen, every merchant in the city, have
been placing articles of merchandise on the
sidewalks in front of their places as an
exhibit. There is an ordinance prohibiting the
obstruction of sidewalks, and these cases were
yesterday made to test the law.

THEY DON'T WANT IT.—Several weeks ago
a number of the better class of colored people
of this city bought a tract of land a few miles
from the city on the McDonough road to be
used as a cemetery for the colored people.
The land was surveyed, and everything
put in shape for work to begin the cemetery.
The work is to be done by the colored
people, and the colored
people feel that they would in a few
years have the prettiest cemetery of any city
in the south for their dead. The property
owners adjacent to the ground have filed a suit
in the clerk's office of the superior court, pray-
ing that the colored people be enjoined from
burying their dead on said grounds. They
believe that their property would depreciate
in value, and that the health of the community
would not be improved.

HE WILL LIVE.—Bad Dunaway, the young
man who was stricken by the Georgia railroad
engine Sunday morning, was much better yes-
terday, and the physicians at the Ivy street
hospital feel confident of an early recovery.
Regarding the accident, Drs. Westmoreland
and H. C. Jackson remitted, in reference to the
statement, that the man Dunaway was refused
treatment at their office.

"I think many of them ought to go to the
poor house," said Mr. Grampian.

MOTTO AFTER THE SAME THING.

"I have a resolution to introduce," said Mr.
Collier, as he read.

Resolved, That the macadam taken from White-
hall street, between Peters and Fair streets, be
placed on Cooper street between Whitehall and
Roxbury.

"I move the adoption of that resolution," said the gentleman when he had read it.
"There are a great many other places that

THE COUNCIL.

THE BODY MEETS IN REGULAR
SEMI-MONTHLY SESSION.

An Ordinance Prohibiting Candy Stands on the
Streets. Commissioners adopted one of Mr. Collier's
petitions to prohibit the sale of candy on the
streets.

Every member of the general council was
present during the session yesterday afternoon,
except Messrs. Stockdell, Angier and May.

Mr. Stockdell was at the baseball game.
Mr. Angier was at home sick.
Mr. May's absence was unexplained.

Mr. Hutchinson, chairman of the police com-
mittee submitted a favorable report upon the
petition of Messrs. Black, Johnson and Gold-
smith, for the abolition of licenses issued to
vendors of candies, nuts, etc., on the street
corners.

"I move to amend," said Mr. Mitchell, im-
mediately after the reading of the report, "by
adding license issued to."

Mr. Cooper said that he was about the city in wagons selling pins,
notions, etc.

"What do you mean?" asked Mr. Collier.

"Oh, I move," said Mr. Mitchell, "that both res-
olutions be referred to the commissioners of
public works that he can put it where it is
needed most."

The motion prevailed.

"Well, I desire," said Mr. Collier, after the
vote, "to withdraw my resolution, as I do not
want to antagonize the chairman of the street
commissioners."

A NEW CITY HALL.

Mr. Cooper said that he wanted to have a
city hall, and with that object in view he in-
troduced a resolution instructing the finance
committee to take into consideration and re-
port upon the advisability and expediency of
making a yearly apportionment of \$10,000
from the income of the city for the purpose of
creating a fund of \$50,000, to be used in the
purchase of grounds and the erection of a
stable, dining and ornamental building, to
be known as the "city hall," and to be occupied
by the officers of the city government.

The board of health sent in a lengthy paper
recommending that the sanitary limits on both
sides of the railroad be extended.

The resolution of Mr. Rice directing the board of
health to have the shade trees trimmed, saying
that the question belonged to the street com-
missioner.

THE ARTESIAN WELL.

A paper from Mr. J. W. Culpepper, secretary
of the water commissioners, notified the general
council that the commissioners had taken
charge of the artesian well; that plans and
specifications for the excavation and distribution
of water have been submitted by the super-
intendent, and approved by the board, and
the amount of \$10,000 has been appropriated by
the city for the completion of the same.

Mr. Kirkpatrick then introduced a resolution
appropriating \$7,000 to the work.

The ordinance authorizing the paving of
Windor street from Whitehall to Rawson
street was introduced by Mr. Mitchell, chair-
man of the street committee, and was tabled.

The Metropolitan street car company asked
permission to extend its line from Wash-
ington street to Grant park, along Anderson
street.

Mr. Cooper thinks a huckman who stays out
after 10 o'clock, should have double pay and
introduced an ordinance that from and after
the passage of this ordinance section 34 of
the city code be so amended as to allow huck-
men to charge double the prices laid down in
said section when engaged after 10 o'clock.

"I shall insist upon my amendment," said
Mr. Mitchell.

"I wish," said Mr. Grampian, "that you would
amend it so as to prohibit the sale of
watermelons to negroes on the Fourth of July."

"I rise to a point of order, your honor," said
Mr. Beate. "I don't want that amendment tied
to that ordinance. It is not a
point of order."

"Yes, yes, put it that way," said Mr. Beate.

"Why?"

The huckman council smiled.

"Well, I hardly think, myself," said the
mayor, that the amendment is proper, and—"

"Well, I withdraw the amendment," said
Mr. Mitchell.

The report was adopted.

THE COUNCIL CONCLUDED.

The street committee, Mr. Mitchell, chair-
man, reported adversely upon Mr. Collier's
don't-let-em-switch-at-all ordinance, in view
of the work to remedy the evil now being
done by the railroads.

"I am fully satisfied," said Mr. Collier when
the report had been read, "that the agitation of
this question has accomplished a great deal of
good, and that the ordinance is required. I am
willing to wait until the test is made."

Mr. Beate thought the offer should be accepted.

Mr. Beate thought so, too.

Mr. Collier said that the city would save
money by accepting the offer.

The paper was referred to the gas committee.

WANTING A NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.

A petition numerously signed by citizens of
the first and fifth wards asking that the dog
parks be removed from the old magazine lot
and a schoolhouse be erected, was pre-
sented and referred to the public school com-
mittee.

Mr. Sidney Root, president of the park com-
mittee, in two communications. One
asked for a policeman at the park, the other
that the schoolhouse be erected in the city.
The park committee reported adversely upon
the petition for a policeman at the park, and
the school committee reported in favor of the
schoolhouse.

REPORTS SUBMITTED.

The finance pay roll was reported by the finance
committee to be \$7,490.44, adopted; also favorably
upon the report of the street committee, and
and the fire department committee.

The same committee reported the sale of the city
lot.

The street committee reported favorably upon
the petition of J. S. Flinner, pastor of the A. M. E.
church, to have East Baker street worked between
Peters and Fair streets, and have a sidewalk
over the branch, the cost being \$100. Adopted.

Also favorably upon Mr. Middlebrooks's
petition to have Thompson street sidewalked and
curbbed, and to have Hilliard street worked from Wheat to
Highland avenue. Adopted. Also favorably upon
the petition to have Windsor street sidewalked from
Peters to Fair street, the cost being \$100. Adopted.

Also favorably upon the petition for a
gasoline lamp on Peachtree street between
W. H. Harden, for damages for personal
injuries received on Walker street. Referred to
the police committee.

Of Smith & Fenlon, to remove machine shops
from present location on Forsyth street to Thom-
pson street, and the railroads, and to erect
new location at their present end of a
boiler. Adopted.

Of W. H. Johnson, for a gas lamp on
W. H. Johnson street, and to have it
capped and to have it removed. Adopted.

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1886 McBride & Co., 1886

China, Crockery, Clocks, Show Cases, Fine Cutlery, Spoons, Forks, Lamps, Dry-Air Refrigerators, Gate City Stone Filters, Improved Fly Fans, to trade at manufacturers prices.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Report.
OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
U. S. CUPRON HOUSE, March 15, 9:00 P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment-time at each place named:

	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Barometric.	Wind.	Wind.	Wind.
Augusta.....	30.15	57	Calm	30.15	59	Clear.	
Savannah.....	30.13	59	E	30.14	58	Foggy.	
Montgomery.....	30.10	56	Calm	30.10	58	Light.	
New Orleans.....	30.09	59	S	30.09	58	Cloudy.	
Galveston.....	30.08	58	SE	30.08	58	Cloudy.	
Tulsa.....	30.06	64	S	30.06	64	Cloudy.	
Fort Smith.....	30.04	54	W	30.04	54	Light.	Clear.
Shreveport.....	30.02	62	SE	30.02	65	Light.	Clear.
Maximum ther.		69.5					
Minimum ther.		47.8					
Total rain fall.		.00					

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

	6 a. m.	10 a. m.	2 p. m.	8 p. m.	9 p. m.
Augusta.....	60.16	48.50	SE	9	.00
Savannah.....	60.18	59.4	W	9	.00
Montgomery.....	60.19	59.4	W	9	.00
New Orleans.....	60.09	65.45	S	10	.00
Galveston.....	60.09	65.45	S	10	.00
Tulsa.....	60.14	61.45	S W	10	.00
Fort Smith.....	60.04	54	W	Light.	.02
Shreveport.....	60.02	65	Light.	Light.	.02

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